

## In the Specification

*Please replace paragraph [0021] with the following:*

The system may also be designed with and without air and/or water distribution, as described in more detail below. For example, the invention may include a traveling bridge filtration system, which incorporates an air wash sequence and equipment to prevent the media loss from an individual cell during the air wash cleaning. Alternatively, the invention may be incorporated into a low profile underdrain filtration system. Those of ordinary skill in the art will recognize, however, that the invention is not limited thereto.

*Please replace paragraph [0032] with the following:*

As shown in Figure 4 and similar to Figure 3 for the automatic backwash underdrain, each porous plate 402 may be supported by support members 404 at evenly spaced intervals. Porous plates 402 may be joined together at lap joint 408 to help prevent the leakage of the filter media into the underdrain. A series of air and/or water distributors 410 may be formed between each support member 404 to allow the air and/or water to flow through the system. This network of air/water distributors may comprise one or more pieces of plastic sheeting, for example, secured to porous member 402 by ~~self-tapping screw~~self-tapping screws, and which contains a plurality of inlets (not shown) to allow the air and water to pass.

*Please replace paragraphs [0035] and [0036] with the following:*

Porous plates 526 may then be mounted on top of the underdrain portion of filtration system 500 as shown in Fig. 5(b). As previously noted, porous plates 526 preferably span more than one of lower support members 520 and are connected to each other using lap joints and no caulking of seams between the plates and cell dividers is necessary. Once porous plates 526 are in place, a plurality of cell divider partitions 528 may be mounted thereon and affixed thereto using bolts 530,

for example, as shown in Fig. 5(c). Cell partitions 528 may be mounted directly to porous plates 526, or, alternatively, may be mounted within channel members 532, which are in turn mounted to porous plates 526. Tie rods 534 may also be added between cell partitions 528 as shown in Fig. 5(d) for additional support.

Figures 6(a)-(b) illustrate an embodiment of a drainage port. Port end section 610 may include a wall section 616 having one or more openings 612 therein through which fluid may pass. Port end section 610 may further include a channel or pocket 614, into which the end of porous plate 526 may be seated for additionally securing the assembly. The pocket 614 may be made from number of other materials such as c-channels, I-beams, angles and etc. on retrofit applications and/or mounted to existing concrete walls. Port drain 620 may be attached to port end section 610 for carrying fluid away from or into the underdrain. Port drain 620 may include ports 622 and 624 at either end thereof and intermediate wall section 628. The shape of intermediate wall section 628 is not particularly limited, but may be tapered in shape, and port 624 may be smaller in size than port 622. Port 622 may substantially equal in size to opening 612 of port end section 610, to which it may be attached. Port drain 620 may further include lip 626, which may fit up against pocket 614 of port end section 610.